

Amendment and Response

Applicant: Christopher J. Zwetler

Serial No.: 10/763,748

Filed: January 23, 2004

Docket No.: 10333US01

Title: SIDE ACTING DRIVE SHAFT ENGAGEMENT FOR A DATA CARTRIDGE

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 4, line 14, with the following re-written paragraph.

A driven roller 36 is rotatably mounted on the bottom 23 by any suitable means, well known in the art. One such method would be to mount the driven roller 36 on a shaft 37 that extends into an elongate bore 38 formed in the driven roller 36. An opening 22a is formed in the top 22. The driven roller 36 is mounted underneath the opening 22a to provide access to the driven roller 36, as will be described more fully hereafter. The driven roller 36 has a generally cylindrical shaped outer surface that includes a winding surface 36a that comes in contact with the belt 42 which in turn winds the tape 35. A driven member 39 is operatively connected to the base 36b and extends above the rim 36c of the driven roller 36. The driven member 39, which is also cylindrical, has an upper end 39a. The upper end includes first and second angled surfaces 39b, 39c that are opposite each other. The angled surfaces 39b, 39c, by being on opposite sides of a diameter of the driven member 39 provide for a surface to properly seat and allow for engagement of a portion of the drive, as will be described more fully hereafter, irrespective of the position that the driven member 39 is in when positioned in the cartridge 20. Two generally U-shaped openings 39d, 39e are formed 180 degrees from each other and are also on opposite sides of the upper end 39a. The U-shaped openings 39d, 39e are sized and configured to receive a drive member ~~120-110~~ as will be described more fully hereafter. The U-shaped openings 39d, 39e form a drive member capturing member, and surfaces 39b, 39c form a drive member engagement surface for receiving the drive member ~~120-110~~ of the drive 100.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 6, with the following re-written paragraph.

In operation, the cartridge 20 is inserted into the drive 10. The cartridge moving mechanism 105 then operates, by means well known in the art, to pull the cartridge 20 into

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the drive 100. As the cartridge 20 is being pulled into the drive 100, the drive member 110, and specifically the protrusion 110a, contacts either surface 39b or 39c depending upon the orientation of the driven member 39. The spring 107 has enough deflection to allow the drive member 110 to be deflected upward to clear the drive member 110. Then, as the cartridge continues further into the drive 100, the force of the spring 107 is sufficient to move the drive member back toward its first position to seat the protrusion 110a into the U-shaped surface 39e. Then, when the drive motor 106 is activated, the driven member 110 is rotated and this rotational movement is transferred via the protrusion 110a being seated in the U-shaped surface 39e, thereby causing rotation of the driven member 39 and thereby the driven roller 36, which is operatively connected to the driven member 39. This rotational force allows for the winding of the tape 35 on the hubs 30, 31, depending upon the rotation of the driven member 110. As previously indicated, the driven member 39 does not extend above the top 22. This is because the opening 22a extends to the front 26, thereby allowing clearance for the drive member 110 to enter the cartridge 20 below the top 22. If the opening 22a did not extend to the front, the drive member 110 would have to enter the cartridge from above the top 22, which in turn means that the driven member 39 could extend above the top 22. While this is possible, it is preferred to have the opening 22a extend to the front 26 so as not to have the driven member 39 extend beyond the top 22. However, it is also understood that other members could be utilized to cause the upward deflection of the spring 107 and therefore the drive member 110. For instance, the front 26 could be used.